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L1	54197	Pierre.in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/05/25 16:54
L2	11	(partial adj2 backup\$3) and (backup adj2 server)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/05/25 16:55
L3	458	increment\$3 adj2 backup\$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/05/25 16:55
L4	6	L2 and L3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/05/25 16:55
L5	24882	"711"/.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/05/25 16:55
L6	6	L2 and L3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/05/25 16:55
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L8	2225	Mcbride.in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/05/25 16:55
L9	53383	Miller.in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/05/25 16:55

L10	54197	Pierre.in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/05/25 16:55
L11	0	L8 and L9 and L10	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/05/25 16:55
L12	11	(partial adj2 backup\$3) and (backup adj2 server)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/05/25 16:55
L13	458	increment\$3 adj2 backup\$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/05/25 16:55
L14	6	L12 and L13	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/05/25 16:55
L15	127	partial near2 backup\$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/05/25 16:56
L16	333	duplicat\$3 near2 backup\$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/05/25 16:56
L17	6	(partial near2 backup\$3) and (duplicat\$3 near2 backup\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/05/25 16:56
L18	99	partial adj2 backup\$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/05/25 16:56
L19	155	duplicat\$3 adj backup\$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/05/25 16:56

L20	1	(partial adj2 backup\$3) and (duplicat\$3 adj backup\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/05/25 16:56
L21	1289	backup adj2 server	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/05/25 16:56
L22	11	(partial adj2 backup\$3) and (backup adj2 server)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/05/25 16:56


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1 [ARIES: a transaction recovery method supporting fine-granularity locking and partial rollbacks using write-ahead logging](#)



C. Mohan, Don Haderle, Bruce Lindsay, Hamid Pirahesh, Peter Schwarz

 March 1992 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 17 Issue 1

 Full text available: [pdf \(5.23 MB\)](#)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

DB2TM, IMS, and TandemTM systems. ARIES is applicable not only to database management systems but also to persistent object-oriented languages, recoverable file systems and transaction-based operating systems. ARIES has been implemented, to varying degrees, in IBM's OS/2TM Extended Edition Database Manager, DB2, Workstation Data Save Facility/VM, Starburst and QuickSilver, and in the University of Wisconsin's EXODUS and Gamma d ...

Keywords: buffer management, latching, locking, space management, write-ahead logging

2 [Peer-to-peer infrastructure: Pastiche: making backup cheap and easy](#)



Landon P. Cox, Christopher D. Murray, Brian D. Noble

 December 2002 **ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review**, Volume 36 Issue SI

 Full text available: [pdf \(1.65 MB\)](#)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

Backup is cumbersome and expensive. Individual users almost never back up their data, and backup is a significant cost in large organizations. This paper presents *Pastiche*, a simple and inexpensive backup system. Pastiche exploits excess disk capacity to perform peer-to-peer backup with no administrative costs. Each node minimizes storage overhead by selecting peers that share a significant amount of data. It is easy for common installations to find suitable peers, and peers with high ove ...

3 [Recovery Techniques for Database Systems](#)



Joost S. M. Verhofstad

 June 1978 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 10 Issue 2


 Full text available: [pdf \(2.32 MB\)](#)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

4 File servers for network-based distributed systems

Liba Svobodova

December 1984 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 16 Issue 4

Full text available:  [pdf\(4.23 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)



5 High speed on-line backup when using logical log operations

David B. Lomet

May 2000 **ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 2000 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data**, Volume 29 Issue 2

Full text available:  [pdf\(220.69 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)




Media recovery protects a database from failures of the stable medium by maintaining an extra copy of the database, called the backup, and a media recovery log. When a failure occurs, the database is "restored" from the backup, and the media recovery log is used to roll forward the database to the desired time, usually the current time. Backup must be both fast and "on-line", i.e. concurrent with on-going update activity. Conventional online backup sequentially copies ...

6 Management of a remote backup copy for disaster recovery

Richard P. King, Nagui Halim, Hector Garcia-Molina, Christos A. Polyzois

May 1991 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 16 Issue 2

Full text available:  [pdf\(2.48 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)




A remote backup database system tracks the state of a primary system, taking over transaction processing when disaster hits the primary site. The primary and backup sites are physically isolated so that failures at one site are unlikely to propagate to the other. For correctness, the execution schedule at the backup must be equivalent to that at the primary. When the primary and backup sites contain a single processor, it is easy to achieve this property. However, this is harder to do when ...

Keywords: database initialization, hot spare, hot standby, remote backup

7 Industrial sessions: beyond relational tables: Coordinating backup/recovery and data consistency between database and file systems

Suparna Bhattacharya, C. Mohan, Karen W. Brannon, Inderpal Narang, Hui-I Hsiao, Mahadevan Subramanian

June 2002 **Proceedings of the 2002 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data**

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.44 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)



Managing a combined store consisting of database data and file data in a robust and consistent manner is a challenge for database systems and content management systems. In such a hybrid system, images, videos, engineering drawings, etc. are stored as files on a file server while meta-data referencing/indexing such files is created and stored in a relational database to take advantage of efficient search. In this paper we describe solutions for two potentially problematic aspects of such a data ...

Keywords: DB2, content management, database backup, database recovery, datalinks

8

Comparison of access methods for time-evolving data



Betty Salzberg, Vassilis J. Tsotras

June 1999 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 31 Issue 2

Full text available:  [pdf\(529.53 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)


This paper compares different indexing techniques proposed for supporting efficient access to temporal data. The comparison is based on a collection of important performance criteria, including the space consumed, update processing, and query time for representative queries. The comparison is based on worst-case analysis, hence no assumptions on data distribution or query frequencies are made. When a number of methods have the same asymptotic worst-case behavior, features in the methods tha ...

Keywords: I/O performance, access methods, structures, temporal databases

9 [The TickerTAIP parallel RAID architecture](#)

Pei Cao, Swee Boon Lin, Shivakumar Venkataraman, John Wilkes

August 1994 **ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)**, Volume 12 Issue 3

Full text available:  [pdf\(2.04 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Traditional disk arrays have a centralized architecture, with a single controller through which all requests flow. Such a controller is a single point of failure, and its performance limits the maximum number of disks to which the array can scale. We describe TickerTAIP, a parallel architecture for disk arrays that distributes the controller functions across several loosely coupled processors. The result is better scalability, fault tolerance, and flexibility. This article presents ...

Keywords: RAID disk array, decentralized parity calculation, disk scheduling, distributed controller, fault tolerance, parallel controller, performance simulation

10 [Comparison of Backup Products](#)

Charles Curley

October 2000 **Linux Journal**


Full text available:  [html\(24.81 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

11 [Query evaluation techniques for large databases](#)

Goetz Graefe

June 1993 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 25 Issue 2

Full text available:  [pdf\(9.37 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)


Database management systems will continue to manage large data volumes. Thus, efficient algorithms for accessing and manipulating large sets and sequences will be required to provide acceptable performance. The advent of object-oriented and extensible database systems will not solve this problem. On the contrary, modern data models exacerbate the problem: In order to manipulate large sets of complex objects as efficiently as today's database systems manipulate simple records, query-processi ...

Keywords: complex query evaluation plans, dynamic query evaluation plans, extensible database systems, iterators, object-oriented database systems, operator model of parallelization, parallel algorithms, relational database systems, set-matching algorithms, sort-hash duality

12 Principles of transaction-oriented database recovery

Theo Haerder, Andreas Reuter

December 1983 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 15 Issue 4

Full text available:  pdf(2.48 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)



13 Non-volatile memory for fast, reliable file systems

Mary Baker, Satoshi Asami, Etienne Deprit, John Ousterhout, Margo Seltzer

September 1992 **ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the fifth international conference on Architectural support for programming languages and operating systems**, Volume 27 Issue 9

Full text available:  pdf(1.47 MB)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)



14 The TickerTAIP parallel RAID architecture

Pei Cao, Swee Boon Lim, Shivakumar Venkataraman, John Wilkes

May 1993 **ACM SIGARCH Computer Architecture News , Proceedings of the 20th annual international symposium on Computer architecture**, Volume 21 Issue 2

Full text available:  pdf(1.19 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Traditional disk arrays have a centralized architecture, with a single controller through which all requests flow. Such a controller is a single point of failure, and its performance limits the maximum size that the array can grow to. We describe here TickerTAIP, a parallel architecture for disk arrays that distributed the controller functions across several loosely-coupled processors. The result is better scalability, fault tolerance, and flexibility. This paper presents the Tic ...



15 A region-based compilation technique for a Java just-in-time compiler

Toshio Suganuma, Toshiaki Yasue, Toshio Nakatani

May 2003 **ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the ACM SIGPLAN 2003 conference on Programming language design and implementation**, Volume 38 Issue 5

Full text available:  pdf(158.62 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Method inlining and data flow analysis are two major optimization components for effective program transformations, however they often suffer from the existence of rarely or never executed code contained in the target method. One major problem lies in the assumption that the compilation unit is partitioned at method boundaries. This paper describes the design and implementation of a region-based compilation technique in our dynamic compilation system, in which the compiled regions are selected a ...


Keywords: dynamic compilers, on-stack replacement, partial inlining, region-based compilation



16 Compiler transformations for high-performance computing

David F. Bacon, Susan L. Graham, Oliver J. Sharp

December 1994 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 26 Issue 4

Full text available:  pdf(6.32 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

In the last three decades a large number of compiler transformations for optimizing programs have been implemented. Most optimizations for uniprocessors reduce the number




of instructions executed by the program using transformations based on the analysis of scalar quantities and data-flow techniques. In contrast, optimizations for high-performance superscalar, vector, and parallel processors maximize parallelism and memory locality with transformations that rely on tracking the properties o ...

Keywords: compilation, dependence analysis, locality, multiprocessors, optimization, parallelism, superscalar processors, vectorization

17 Highly available systems for database applications

Won Kim

March 1984 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 16 Issue 1

Full text available:  pdf(2.43 MB)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

As users entrust more and more of their applications to computer systems, the need for systems that are continuously operational (24 hours per day) has become even greater. This paper presents a survey and analysis of representative architectures and techniques that have been developed for constructing highly available systems for database applications. It then proposes a design of a distributed software subsystem that can serve as a unified framework for constructing database applica ...

18 Programming languages for distributed computing systems

Henri E. Bal, Jennifer G. Steiner, Andrew S. Tanenbaum

September 1989 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 21 Issue 3

Full text available:  pdf(6.50 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

When distributed systems first appeared, they were programmed in traditional sequential languages, usually with the addition of a few library procedures for sending and receiving messages. As distributed applications became more commonplace and more sophisticated, this ad hoc approach became less satisfactory. Researchers all over the world began designing new programming languages specifically for implementing distributed applications. These languages and their history, their underlying pr ...

19 A principle for resilient sharing of distributed resources

Peter A. Alsberg, John D. Day

October 1976 **Proceedings of the 2nd international conference on Software engineering**

Full text available:  pdf(749.04 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)


A technique is described which permits distributed resources to be shared (services to be offered) in a resilient manner. The essence of the technique is to a priori declare one of the server hosts primary and the others backups. Any of the servers can perform the primary duties. Thus the role of primary can migrate around the set of servers. The concept of n-host resiliency is introduced and the error detection and recovery schemes for two-host resiliency are presented. The single primary, ...

Keywords: Distributed computer systems, Distributed control, Resilient protocols, Resilient resource sharing, Resource sharing

20 Experience with Grapevine: the growth of a distributed system

Michael D. Schroeder, Andrew D. Birrell, Roger M. Needham

February 1984 **ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)**, Volume 2 Issue 1

Full text available:  pdf(1.54 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)





Keywords: Grapevine

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